

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

{ NO. 4,436.

## SELECTED TALES.

### The Two Weddings; OR THE POOR STUDENT.

BY MRS. MARY FISHER AMES.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
J. H. BARBER & SON.

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No Paper discontinued (unless at the direction of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY	SUN.	SUN.	MON.	HIGH
	rises.	sets.	rises.	water
1847.				
SATURDAY,	6 39 5	21 morn,		15
SUNDAY,	6 38 5	22 0	7 1 9	9
MONDAY,	6 37 5	23 1	9 2 2	2
TUESDAY,	6 36 5	24 2	6 2 53	53
WEDNESDAY,	6 34 5	26 2	5 7 3	44
THURSDAY,	6 33 5	27 3	4 3 4	33
FRIDAY,	6 31 5	29 4	2 4 5	20

Moon's 1st qr. 21st day, 10th hour, 29 m. morn.

## POST OFFICE Arrangement.

### MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE,	DAILY,	8 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
WORCESTER, Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.	
NEW SHIRLEY, Fridays,	8 A. M.	

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

## DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday even-

ing.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tues-

day afternoon.

RODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday

morning.

TRADESMEN BANK, on Thursday evening.

## POET'S CORNER.

### THE STAR AND CHILD.

A maiden walked at eventide  
Beside a clear and placid stream,  
And smiled as in its depths she saw  
A trembling star's reflected beam.

She smiled until the beam was lost,  
As 'cross the sky a cloud was driven,  
And then she sighed, and then forgot  
The star was shining still in Heaven.

A mother sat beside life's stream,  
Watching a dying child at dawn,  
And smiled, as in its eyes she saw  
A hope that it might still live on.

She smiled until the eyelids closed,  
But watched for breath until the even;  
And then she wept, and then forgot  
The child was living still in Heaven.

N. Y. Tribune.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

### A YOUNG POETESS.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to introduce to your readers a young poetess whose productions have never yet met the public eye. ELIZABETH THURSTON GAY, the writer of the following lines, is a young girl between twelve and thirteen years old. Since her sixth year, she has resided upon the prairies of Illinois. She has never attended school more than a single term, and whatever mental culture she has acquired is the result of her own efforts aided by intelligent parents. Poetical thoughts appear to be the spontaneous offspring of her mind, and it seems always to be her highest gratification to give them form and embodiment in words. If any of those now the acknowledged favorites of the muses gave a bright promise at the same age, I am unable to name them. When we consider her years and opportunities, you will think agree with me, that she is as fine an exemplification as has lately been seen of the old truth—*Poc nascitur non fit*, poetic talent is the gift of God, not the acquirement of man.

The specimen here given was written last spring, and was evidently suggested by the natural imagery around her.

C.

### Come Forth.

Come forth, come forth! the fresh spring gale  
is sweeping.

Over forest, late oppressed with winter's gloom;  
Upon the early flowers the rain-drops weeping,

Have just called forth their beauty and their bloom.

Come forth, come forth.

The drooping blue-bell from the rude blast shrinking;  
Both bloom once more beneath the sheltering tree;

The wild and timid fawn and doe are drinking

From the bright springs and rivulets set free.

Come forth, come forth!

Alas! how many a cheerful face we miss!

They come not forth, with flower and bird and bee,

Who sleep unconscious of the South-wind's kiss.

Beneath the wild rose and the willow tree.

They come not forth.

And yet the weight of age was on them laid,  
They left the earth,—the kind, the gentle hearted,

Both bright-haired youth, and fair and blooming maid,

We cannot say unto the dear departed,

Come forth, come forth.

They come not forth.

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## SELECTED TALES.

### The Two Weddings; OR THE POOR STUDENT.

BY MRS. MARY FISHER AMES.

the rugged hills of New-Hampshire. But she toiled on, and at last reached the top, although she was obliged to lean heavily on the arm that supported her. Edward Wheaton had loved the beautiful and gifted being who now leaned upon him for support almost to adoration; but he had loved without hope. He had looked upon her as a bright star, that he might gaze upon and love, but must not hope to call his own. His early life had been a sad one. His father died before he had learned to speak his name, and his mother followed before he had reached the age of fourteen. But he had struggled on, and in three months more he would complete his studies. As he seated Florence upon the rude seat, constructed for the occasion, he whispered—

"The last part of our journey, Miss Bently raised her eyes from the book she was reading, as Kate continued. "You will not guess, I am sure, so I must tell you. Well, it was no other than Maria Somers, the reputed heiress of twenty thousand dollars."

"Charles Porter has the privilege of riding with any one he fancies, I suppose," said Florence with something of bitterness in her tone, as she took up a withered rosebud, and commenced tearing it in pieces.

"Certainly, dear Florence, but until you came, she never would receive his attentions, and has publicly said, although he may not have heard it, that she never would marry a man whose father was nothing but a country store-keeper. But, come, cousin of mine, our New England winds are chilling your southern blood, even in the bright month of June; let us go into the parlor where I left a cheerful fire blazing."

Florence Bently was an orphan. She came from Virginia immediately after the death of her parents, and it was generally supposed that she did so from necessity. Her uncle Winters having a large family to support, many wondered that he performed so cheerfully the part of a father, to the beautiful girl thus thrown upon him. Kate was the eldest of the family, and she seemed to regard Florence as a superior being. She consulted her upon every occasion, and nothing was done without her approbation. Perfect confidence existed between them, and yet they resembled each other no more than the flashing diamond and the dewy rosebud. All loved, yet few dared to approach the beautiful Florence, while every one caressed the sweet Kate, as though she was still a child. The College students soon found where they could while away a pleasant hour, as their neglected lessons could testify. Charles Porter was the first whom rumor assigned to the beautiful southerner; but not long did he hold the place, wealth was his idol; and although he loved with a passion, such as he may not feel again, pride forbade, and he left the field to those who could afford to marry a poor girl because she was pretty." Florence saw him depart with a mingled feeling of sadness and scorn. Sadness that she must forever crush a bright hope, and scorn of his pride that led him to leave her for one more weakly than herself.

And now, for the pleasure of my lady readers, I will give them a description of the wedding dress of the heiress. The robe worn on the occasion, was composed of rich satin with a white ground, dotted with gaudy scarlet stars; and what made it still more ludicrous, two gentlemen wore waistcoats selected from the same pattern. She wore a gold chain, crossed in front, attached, minus the watch, to a cord worn about the waist. A brilliant pin sparkled upon her bosom, which gave back the flash to the showy bracelet that encircled her arm. Her hair was braided and gathered to the back of her head, where it coiled around a bunch of artificial flowers—half rose and half violet. Such was the dress of the bride of the fastidious Charles Porter. That he observed it we may not say; but when Florence approached, dressed, as she was, with neatness and elegance combined, he turned, with a look, which could not be called satisfaction, to the butterfly-looking creature hanging upon his arm. Florence attended; and in her usual dignified manner, offered her congratulations to the happy couple.

As soon as Charles Porter had finished his studies, the *elite* of the village were summoned to witness his nuptials with Maria Somers. Mr. Winters' family, including Florence, were invited; and although it was generally known that she was the bride of the polished Charles Porter, watching every look, and showing her every act of devotion. The day passed too quickly, and it was not until the bright stream below them began to deepen in shade, that any one spoke of returning. They all reached their homes safely, if we except our sweet Florence and the poor student.

They both discovered, when alone and revolving over the events of the day, that each has lost a heart either previous to or during the excursion. How they supported the loss, the sequel will show.

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# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1847.

## TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, Feb. 11.*  
In the SENATE.—The appeal of Mr. Badger, against the decision of the Chair yesterday, that the resolution of privilege must lay over one day under the rule, when objected to, the Vice President said he had consulted precedents and authorities at length, and found nothing to change his decision.

Mr. Badger made an argument against the decision of the Chair, and argued that the resolution was not one of privilege.

Mr. Webster said that however worded, it was not a resolution, but was an order to exclude certain persons from privileges granted them, and no more was required to lay over under rule, than an order to clear the galleries.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the appeal on the table. Negatived, 21 to 27.

Mr. Yulee said the article in the Union charged the Senate with treason. The dignity of the Senate was involved.

The decision of the Chair was then reversed, 20 to 28. The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The three million bill was taken up, and Mr. Corwin addressed the Senate. His speech produced quite a sensation.

Mr. Bigby has the floor for to-morrow.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to close the debate on the three million bill, on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Ordered to lay on the table, 81 to 71.

The bill was then taken up, and Messrs. Dobbins and Giles addressed the Committee in favor of the bill, but in opposition to the proviso.

Mr. Gordon followed in favor of the bill and proviso.

The Committee rose, and a message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the ten regiment bill.

Communications were received from the Treasury Department, in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the expenses incurred in the preparation of the tariff of 1846; and from the War Department, stating the expenditures of 1846 of the contingent fund of the military department.

The joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor, with amendments from the Senate, was received, and referred to the Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Feb. 12.*

In the SENATE.—A bill to establish a United States Court at Key West, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed.

The bill to make attachments issuing from the United States Courts conform to the laws of the States, was passed.

The resolution to exclude the editors and reporters of the *Union* from the privileges of the floor and the reporters' gallery, was taken up, and that part relating to reporters was withdrawn.

Debate ensued, in which Messrs. Yulee, Allen, Sevier and Turney took part.

The debate was of a desultory character and the subject under consideration was lost sight of towards the close.

Mr. Turney, in his remarks, hinted that a balance of power party existed on his side of the chamber, headed by an aspirant for the Presidency, and upon which rested the responsibility of the defeat of measures intended for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Calhoun replied that the Senator had uttered a gross libel on him, if he supposed he could be governed in his course by any aspirations.

A very exciting debate ensued, in which Messrs. Turney, Calhoun, Yulee, Butler and others participated, and which became personal between Messrs. Turney and Butler.

The Senate adjourned, without voting on the resolution.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Rathbun offered a resolution, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate forthwith the names of the secret agents or inspectors employed by the Department; these not having been given in the Secretary's recent report, in reply to the resolution heretofore adopted. He claimed for this, a privileged question, immediate consideration.

Mr. Dromgoole objected, and the chair decided that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Rathbun appealed from this decision remarking that the Secretary had stated the number of secret inspectors at nine; whereas from letters received, it appeared that fifteen had been employed in the State of New Jersey alone.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the appeal was laid on the table.

A resolution was then adopted to close the debate on the three million bill at 12 o'clock, Monday; and the bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stephens, Dillingham, Milton Brown, Collier and Harman.

WASHINGTON, *Saturday, Feb. 13.*

In the SENATE.—Mr. Ritchie of the *Union* newspaper was expelled from the floor by a vote of 27 to 21.

In the HOUSE.—A message from the President was received, asking that provision might be made for the appointment of field officers in the new Regiments—also recommending a tax on tea and coffee, and a reduction in the price of public lands.—The message is quite a long one, and after being read by the Clerk, was referred to various Committees.

Hon. John Quincy Adams took his seat in the House to-day.

WASHINGTON, *Monday, Feb. 15.*

In the SENATE.—Mr. Webster offered two resolutions; first, that the War with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to the Union; and second, that our government ought to signify to Mexico that the United States does not desire to conquer that republic, and is ready to

treat for peace, for a liberal adjustment of boundary, and for a just indemnity for claims due by either government to the citizens of the other. On Mr. Webster's motion, the resolutions were laid on the table to be called up hereafter.

The bill to provide for the construction of four steam frigates was passed.

The bill to extend naval pensions for five years was passed.

The three million bill was then taken up. Mr. Bigby defended the administration, and alleged that the annexation of Texas was the immediate cause of the war.

Mr. Badger has the floor for to-morrow. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—The "Three Million bill," was taken up, and Mr. Pendleton addressed the Committee briefly. At 12 o'clock the Committee proceeded to vote on sundry amendments which had been proposed, and which were rejected. Mr. Hamlin proposed an amendment to the Wilmot proviso, which was adopted, 110 to 99. Mr. Dromgoole offered a substitute for the whole bill, and this Mr. Ashmun moved to amend by adding the Wilmot proviso. The motion prevailed, 105 to 77.

The substitute as amended was then rejected. The Committee rose and reported the original bill to the House, with one amendment to the Wilmot proviso. The previous question was demanded, and the amendment agreed to, 115 to 105. Mr. Dromgoole moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Negatived, 98 to 122. The bill as amended was then read a third time and passed, 115 to 105.

Mr. Brockenbrough rose to a question of privilege, and read a charge made by Mr. Westcott in the Senate on Saturday, of corruption against the Administration, the Senate, the House, &c., and offered a series of resolutions for the appointment of a Committee of one member from each State to investigate the matter and report, and if advisable, the report and result should be submitted to the Senate for its action. The chair decided that resolutions such as these could not be entertained by the House.—Mr. Brockenbrough appealed and made a speech in explanation of his motive, declaring that the charges were of a character that demanded the consideration of the House. The decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Committee appointed to investigate charges against the reporter of the *Union*, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and were discharged accordingly.

The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reuben Chapman in the chair. The Committee rose about 1 o'clock without a quorum, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, Feb. 16.*

In the SENATE.—Resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and Pennsylvania against permitting slavery in any territory acquired by or annexed to the Union, were presented by Messrs. Cameron and Corwin.

Mr. Benton from the Military Committee reported a bill to organize the ten regiments into brigades and divisions; each brigade to consist of not less than two regiments; each division not less than two brigades; general officers to be discharged immediately after the termination of the war; volunteers now in Mexico may be enlisted, if they choose, and made regulars; the President is authorized to fill vacancies in volunteer officers by promotions, or cause elections to be held for that purpose; soldiers are deprived of any pay upon the soldiers' pay, or of their right to receive my soldier's pay from the paymaster.

The appropriation for dry docks at Kit- tery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, was passed in the Senate, in the shape they came from the House.

The bill was then laid by, and the three million bill taken up. Mr. Badger addressed the Senate at length.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed.

Bills were reported making appropriation for naval pensions, and to create the office of Surveyor General of Oregon, which were read twice and referred.

Resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio were presented for the increase of the pay of volunteers, and complimentary to Generals Scott and Taylor.

Mr. Carroll, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, with a recommendation that the Senate amendment be agreed to.

Mr. Rathbun appealed from this decision remarking that the Secretary had stated the number of secret inspectors at nine; whereas from letters received, it appeared that fifteen had been employed in the State of New Jersey alone.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the appeal was laid on the table.

A resolution was then adopted to close the debate on the three million bill at 12 o'clock, Monday; and the bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stephens, Dillingham, Milton Brown, Collier and Harman.

Bills were reported from the Military Committee, to regulate enlistments for the army and marine corps, and to provide for an additional number of surgeons in the navy.

A bill was taken up to regulate the mileage of members, but without action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *Wednesday, Feb. 17.*

In the SENATE.—The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the dry dock appropriation left as it came from the House. Sundry amendments were adopted, and among them was one authorizing an additional number of Assistant Surgeons.—The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The three million bill was then taken up,

Mr. Chalmers giving the floor to Mr. Colquitt, for whom he had obtained it.

Mr. Colquitt spoke at length in vindication of the President from the charge of attempting to stifle debate or dictate to Congress through the columns of the Union newspaper.

Mr. Butler then obtained the floor, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The amendments of the House to the revolutionary pension bill, and a bill to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court were concurred in, and the rest of the day devoted to private bills.

In the HOUSE.—Bills passed to regulate the mileage of members of Congress, to establish a Court at Key West, and an additional land District in Wisconsin.

Bills were reported read twice, and referred, providing for an additional number of General Officers and for other purposes; to increase the revenue derived from duties on imports and reduce the price of public lands; and for the benefit of disabled seamen.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution calling for information to the trade, productions &c., of Oriental nations with which the United States have no treaties.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the public contracts was received.

The amendments of the Senate to the Naval pension bill were further amended by the House and then agreed to.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of four additional steamships was read twice and referred.

A resolution was adopted calling for the names, ages, time of death, &c., of revolutionary pensioners.

The bill to establish a new territorial Government in Alaska was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, the Committee rose and reported amendments—one changing the name from Alaska to Minicuda. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill was reported and read twice to promote the education of indigent deaf and dumb persons.

The NEW TARIFF BILL.—The Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, proposes that from and after the passage of this act, 20 per cent on tea and coffee.

TEN PER CENT. on loaf sugar, and other refined sugars, and on coal, bar iron manufactured by rolling, on pig iron, round iron, on brass rods of 3-16 to 16 of an inch diameter, nail and spike rods, cast iron, rolled sheet iron &c., hand or scroll iron rods, rolled or hammered, wood screws of iron, spikes, east or wrought, white and red lead.

FIVE PER CENT. on Manufacturers of Cotton, if dyed, colored, printed or stained, exceeding in value 30 cts. per square yard, and manufacturers of cotton not dyed, colored, printed or stained, exceeding in value 20 cts. per square yard.

The act to cease two years after peace with Mexico, but the amount to be collected on all goods imported before that day.

That all lands belonging to the U. S., which have been in the market and subject to entry for not less than ten years or over fifteen years, may be entered at one dollar per acre, over 15 and not over 25 years 75 cents per acre, more than 25 at 50 cents.

This part of the act to take effect May 1st, 1847, to continue during the war, and for six months thereafter.

Mr. McKay has given notice that he will call for action upon this Bill on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday, Feb. 18.*

In the SENATE.—After the presentation of memorials and petitions, the Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, discussed, and laid over.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, made an able speech in favor of the Three Million Bill. He was followed by Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island.

In the HOUSE.—Two hours were spent upon the Wisconsin Post Route Bill.

The Committee on Commerce reported bills relative to harbors in Wisconsin. Some amendments were offered, embracing the whole subject of River and Harbor appropriations.

Traveller 16th.

BOLD ROBBERY.—In the Police Court, yesterday, Mary Murphy made a complaint against a man named Patrick Rogers, for knocking her down, on Saturday afternoon at her house in Granite place, and then taking from her dress pocket \$41. Rogers

is in the habit of going to various houses in that neighborhood to collect ashes and grease.

Mrs. Murphy says that at the time of the robbery she cried murder, and another occupant of the building heard the cry.

A warrant was issued for Rogers's arrest,

and he was taken into custody this morning by Officer Starkweather, and brought before the Court.

The examination into the charge was postponed to Tuesday next, and Rogers ordered to give bail in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at that time.

Mrs. Murphy is said to be a hard-working woman, and she says that she had saved the money from her earnings for the purpose of sending it to her relatives in Ireland.

Traveller 16th.

A MORNING CALL.—Yesterday morning, while the lad was opening the clothing store of Mr. Andrew Smith, Jr., at the corner of Congress and Lindall sts., two men stopped short at the door, and while one engaged the lad in conversation, the other one went in and helped himself to about \$100 worth of clothes, and made his exit by the Lindall st. door.—*Post*.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—

Nearly \$1000 was raised in a short time

yesterday by the enterprising benevolence

of two gentlemen of this city, to relieve the destitute condition of Company A, Volunteers.

The subscriptions were in small sums, not exceeding \$5 and \$10 each, except in a few instances. No sooner was the money collected than it was promptly appropriated to its purpose. A fatigue suit and under clothes for each member of the company was at once ordered, and we

understand that Mr. John Simmons, of

Quincy Hall, has benevolently come for

ward and will furnish the articles at cost.

We are glad to record such an instance

of promptness in affording efficient relief.

Atlas.

Bradley Morgan, who was awaiting his

trial for robbing a room-mate of \$20 in gold,

die on Tuesday morning, of inflammation

of the bowels.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—It is with ex-

treme regret that we announce the death of Mr. Henry Bailey, for many years a hus-

band and a dealer at No. 13 Court street,

yesterday evening by his own hands.

Mr. Bailey has lately become somewhat em-

brassed in his pecuniary affairs and this is

# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1847.

## NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1847.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The Trustees of the Rhode Island Historical Society have recommended to the inhabitants of several towns of Little Compton, Tiverton, Bristol, Warren, Barrington and Cumberland to appoint at the April Town Meeting a committee of at least two persons each, to meet at Bristol on Tuesday the 3rd of April next, to consult and agree upon a time and place for a celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the annexation of those towns to Rhode Island.

It will be recollect that those acquainted with the early history of this State, that the above named towns originally made part of the Plymouth Colony, but were included in the Charter limits of Rhode Island; after a controversy with Massachusetts which lasted for more than eighty years, it was decided by the King in Council in favor of Rhode Island, by this decision the latter in 1747 extended her jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

Tiverton Heights, near the Stone Bridge in Tiverton, and some day in mid-summer is suggested as the proper time and place for the Celebration.

Rev. J. O. COULDRIDGE, D. D., of Jamaica Plains, (Mass.) has declined the call of the 2d Baptist Church in this town, of which he was formerly pastor.

Rev. WASHINGTON VAN ZANDT was to lecture last week before the Masonic Lodge at Syracuse, on "the compatibility of Religion and Learning."

**The Old Stone Mill, Newport, R. I.**

2d the Editors.

Anxious in common with many other persons, both residents and visitors in this venerable and ancient town, to obtain, if possible, some correct information concerning the origin and design of what is commonly known by the name of the "Stone Mill," standing on the land of Gov. Gibbs, Mill street,—Permit me to solicit such information through your columns. I should be pleased to read any account whether traditional, suppositional, or actually true, that any one may communicate. Any centenarians living in this, or some parts foreign, and any one younger than a centenarian, who will furnish such intelligence, will confer a great favor upon many.

A VISITOR.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1847.

Mr. W. R. PHILLIPS, has our thanks for New York papers.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—The Providence Journal says:—Mr. Frazer, who lives at the Spring Green Factory, was stopped on the Pawtuxet road, near Arthur Green's Tavern, early Thursday evening, by three men. He was knocked down, and one of the robbers held a pistol over him, while another rifled his pockets of twenty-six dollars. Mr. Frazer was walking by the side of his wagon when he was attacked. The same men made two other attempts to stop travellers on the road, but in both cases the horses were too quick for them. Mr. Frazer was severely wounded by the blows of the ruffians.

The New Orleans Bulletin is printed upon paper at a mill owned by the proprietor of that paper. This mill is the first one ever successfully worked at the South, and promises to do a profitable business.

**COLORED TROOPS.**—The Newburyport Herald recommends the employment of a few regiments of free colored blacks on the Mexican coast, during the approaching summer, provided the war is not ended previously.

The Rochester Daily Democrat exposes to public abhorrence a rascal by the name of Daniel G. Unthank, who, within some fourteen years has married and successively abandoned at least three, and it is said five wives. His last victim was a Miss Lydia Bush, of Rochester.

The steamer May Queen, of Zanesville, Ohio, was burned last week, with 1500 barrels of flour on board. Nearly all the loss covered by insurance.

A new Catholic Cathedral is to be erected at Dubuque, Iowa, next summer. It is to be a crucifix form, 177 feet long and 100 feet wide. The side walls will be 60 feet high, and the tower 177 feet high, measuring from the ground. This, when finished, will be the most magnificent building in the Northwest.

**ESCAPE FROM JAIL.**—Five prisoners escaped from the jail in Canton, St. Lawrence county, on the night of the 8th. They took down the stove pipe, which passed through their cell, enlarged the aperture in the chisney, and thus obtained entrance to the debtors' room. From this apartment they succeeded in reaching the yard, and then finally escaped into the street.

One thousand horses are wanted at New Orleans, for the use of the Army in Mexico.

A cat died in New York, last week, which had lived in one family twenty years.

An old man of 102 years and 6 months, (Robert Caldwell,) died at the Alms House in this city on Thursday last. He came from Ireland in 1719. Newark Daily Advertiser.

The price of fire wood at Saltillo ranges from \$35 to \$40 per cord.

### DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Philadelphia Friend of the 6th inst., contains the following pathetic extract of a letter written by one who for several years resided in Pennsylvania but subsequently returned to Ireland, her native country.—The letter is dated December 22d, 1846.

"At the moment of my writing, the dead and the dying are around us, and unless the Lord in mercy stay his hand, this country will soon be one wide charnel-house.—All local means are inefficient. All the resident gentry (for many have fled from the horrors they could not relieve) are straining every nerve to keep alive their diminished neighbors. My sister and I who are now sole residents of D. manor, buy Indian meal at the enormous price of eighteen pounds per ton in Cork, and sell it out at our own kitchen, at a reduced price to our starving neighbors, and give it to those who cannot buy; but our own means are too narrow to permit us to continue this much longer. Oh, my dear friend, in your blessed land of plenty you cannot conceive our misery. People are dying by hundreds; in the next parish to ours the dead are without coffins. The prospect before us is fearful. An unusually early and severe frost set in; clothing, bed-clothes, all pawned for food, and the suffering of cold added to hunger. The pig, (the Irish cottier's wealth) the fowls for a bird for the Norwich and Worcester line. The Oregon is being altered and improved, materially strengthened, and supplied with an additional mast. Other boats will undoubtedly be on the Sound, but the fleet here referred to are already reported.

N. Y. Express.

We understand that great scarcity exists in some parts of the interior of this state and Illinois, in the articles of sugar and salt. This latter article particularly is in request; many farmers, thus far, having been unable to kill their hogs in consequence. The low stages of the rivers during the fall season, seem to have produced this deficiency.—*St. Louis Union.*

As the next thing to having wisdom ourselves, is to profit by that of others, so the next thing to having merit ourselves, is to take care that the meritorious profit by us; for he that rewards the deserving, makes himself, by that act, one of the number.

**LOOK OUT FOR ALTERED BILLS.**—We understand that three dollar bills of the Commercial Bank, Gratiot, (Michigan) broken bank, altered to Commercial Bank, Providence, R. I., are in circulation.

**QUAKERS.**—The society of Friends in Philadelphia have very charitably and very quietly sent three remittances of £500 each, (£7,200) for the suffering poor in Ireland, and another of £400 has been sent by one of the committee.

We pity those who have lost their eyes, because they admit their infirmity, are thankful for our assistance, and not deny us that light which they themselves have lost. It is far otherwise with the blindness of the mind, which, although it be a calamity far more deplorable, seldom obtains that full commiseration it deserves.

**SOWING TARES.**—A colporteur in the Western Reserve, Ohio, says:—There is a great deal of novel, immoral, and infidel reading here. I find that families that cannot afford to pay any money for good books, can yet give from two to five dollars a year for impure and worthless publications. Do publishers and booksellers believe, that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap?" What a harvest of pollution and vice must be reaped from the licentious literature, scattered broad cast over the land. Into the storehouse of whose final reward shall it be gathered?

**PERILS OF THE SEA.**—Intelligence was received by the last arrival from Europe, that two passengers and two seamen were landed early in January, at Scilly Island, taken off by the schooner Theodore Frelinghuysen. The Providence Journal says:

"Mr. Israel Wood, of this city, well known as a stucco worker, sailed from New York in November last, in the 'Theodore Frelinghuysen,' bound to North Carolina; and no account having subsequently been received from the vessel, it was generally supposed that she must have foundered at sea, and all hands perished. There is now too much reason to believe, that this was the fate of the vessel and residue of those on board; but we are happy to learn that Mr. Wood and his son, with two of the crew, were saved."

A letter from Mr. Wood, dated Liverpool, states that for thirty-one days after leaving New York, they were subjected to a succession of violent gales, driven a long way from the coast, their vessel much shattered, and their provisions and water nearly all consumed, they requested to be taken off which could not then be done, in consequence of the heavy sea, but the Captain promised to lie by until better weather.

Soon after which, during the night, the two vessels came together, and before they separated, Mr. Wood and his son, and two of the crew, climbed on board the ship.

In the morning, the schooner could not be seen.

**LOST AND FOUND.**—The following story happened not a thousand miles from Independence Hall: A well-dressed, gentle-looking personage, a few nights since, having lost something on the sidewalk, knocked at a door and obtained a light to look after his missing property.

Several passengers offered to assist him in his search, and asked him what he was looking for. He evaded a reply, and conjecturing that it was something valuable, the people loitered round to see it found. After an hour's search, the man exclaimed that he had got it! "What is it?" cried several in a breath. "It's a cent," said the man, a little ashamed; "I didn't care anything about it, but I wanted to see where the darned thing went to!"—*Phila. North American.*

**JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.**—The death of this eminent man will be lamented by multitudes beside those of his own immediate sect. A notice to Mr. Allison, published in the Burlington (N.J.) Gazette, says he died "in profoundest peace," and adds:—

"He was taken with his last illness while in attendance on a meeting in Norwich for the relief of the poor. The mourning into which the whole community was introduced, was of unusual extent. At the time of his funeral about twenty thousand persons lined the road from his late residence to the grave. His last days were a beautiful crown to a life eminently dedicated to the service of Him who called him; and his example commands to all the exhortation which he sounded at the close of perhaps his last ministerial effort, 'Be ye also ready.'

**LONG ISLAND SOUND NAVIGATION FOR THE COMING SEASON.**—We see that the Oregon and the Knickerbocker are to run to Stonington. A new line between this city and Boston, via Fall River and the Old Colony Railroad, is to be formed by the Massachusetts, and a new boat now building, to be called the Bay State. This last mentioned steamer, it is said, will be larger than the Atlantic, and is to be fitted up in a style superior to that of the vessel.

Messrs. Brown & Bell are building a large boat for the Norwich and Worcester line. The Oregon is being altered and improved, materially strengthened, and supplied with an additional mast. Other boats will undoubtedly be on the Sound, but the fleet here referred to are already reported.

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NEW YORK, 11 o'clock, P. M. }  
Thursday evening, Feb. 18th. }

**LATEST FROM MEXICO.**

Havana dates to the 6th instant have been received at Charleston. The steamer from Vera Cruz had arrived at Havana.

Santa Anna was still reported to be at San Luis Potosi with 22,000 men.

The clergy have refused to grant the contributions levied upon the churches, and a pronunciamento is threatened.

The garrison at Vera Cruz is composed of 2000 troops, who are in bad condition. They are in expectation of an attack by the American troops.

The New Orleans mails are in, but they contain nothing important.

A report is in circulation at Louisville, that Thomas Marshall had killed Cassius M. Clay.—Thought to be improbable.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.** Monday, February 15. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 600 Beef Cattle, 13 pairs of Working Oxen, 32 Cows and Calves, 1700 Sheep, and 72 Swine.

### PRICES.

**Beef Cattle.**—\$5 25 to 6 50; first quality \$6; second \$5 25 to 5 50.

**Working Oxen.**—Sales at \$74, 78, and 92.

**Cows and Calves.**—Sales were made at \$21, \$24, \$29, and \$34.

**Sheep.**—Sales were made at the following prices:—1 63, 1 67, 2 13, 3 12, 3 75, 5 25, and \$1.

**Swine.**—Sales were not noticed, there being but few at market.

N. B.—There being a large supply of Beeves at Market, the prices above were hardly sustained, and a large number remain unsold at the close of the market.

### MANUFACTURES.

In Washington City, 19th inst., FRANCIS SCHENKES, Esq., to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of W. W. SEATON, Mayor of Washington.

### DEATHS.

In this town, on Saturday evening last, after an illness of about 18 hours, GEORGE B., son of Mr. George B. Knowles, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, MRS. CATHERINE WILLIAMSON, aged 67 years.

At South Kingston, on Sunday last, HANNAH CLARK, daughter of Timothy C. Collins, of the Society of Friends, in the 17th year of her age. Nearly two years ago, she experienced the Red-scarlet fever, and has since given to her friends the strongest evidence of a sure and certain trust, that she shall be received into the mansions of her God, to dwell with the blessed redeemer forever.

COMM.

In Providence, 11th, Mrs. ABBY A., wife of Mr. IRVING STANLEY, aged 25 years; 14th, Mr. JAMES HOWARD, aged 173; 15th, SHELDON FISK, Esq., aged 79 years.

At New Bedford, on the 17th inst., Miss MARY CHAMPLIN, aged 69 years, formerly of this town.

**MERCURY MARINE LIST.** PORT OF NEWPORT.

### ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, February 13.

Sehr's Henry, Linch, fm Fall River for Portland; Minerva, Davis, fm'd to Philadelphia; Hulda A. West, Brown, fm New York for Providence.

SUNDAY, January 14.

Sehr's Sun, Berry, fm Providence for North Carolina; Peacock, Doone, fm'd do for Millstone Point.

Sloop Redd, Johnson, fm do for New York.

MONDAY, February 15.

Brig Sea, Norton, fm Providence for New York; Ruth, Stevens, fm Eastport for do.

Sehr's Mary Langdon, Cobbs, fm St. Croix, for New York.

# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

(Continued from first page.)

**SCHEDULE B.**—(*Twenty per centum ad valorem.*)  
Tin tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; currants; dates; figs; ginger root, dried or green; glass, cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, and game sealed or enclosed in cans, or otherwise; prunes; raisins; sanghola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

**SCHEDULE C.**—(*Thirty per centum ad valorem.*)

Ale, beer, and porter in casks or bottles; argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hand; asses' skins; balasmas, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either for the toilet, or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palmleaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for; bay rum; beads, of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads; bangles; belogona sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; canes, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes, and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; caps, pickles, and sausages of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs, and tips of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, hearth rugs, bed-sides, and other portions of carpeting, being either Aubusson, Brussels, ingrain, Saxon, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages and parts of carriages; cayenne pepper; cheese; cinnamon; clocks and parts of clocks; clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, sempstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; coal; coke and culm of coal; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; confectionary of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; coral, cut or manufactured; cords; cotton cords, gimpes, and galloons; court plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds; gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; dolls, and toys of all kinds; earthen, china, and stoneware, and all other ware composed of earth and mineral substances, not otherwise provided for; epaulets, galloons, laees, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal; fans and fire screens of every description, of whatever material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fire crackers; flats, braid, plats, spartiere, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; glass, colored, stained, or painted; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; glass tumblers, plain, moulded, or pressed, not cut or painted; paintings on glass; porcelain glass; grapes; gum benzin of Benjamin; hair, human, horse, hair of cattle, horse, hair for men, women, and children, composed of straw, satin straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for; hemp, unmanufactured; honey; human hair, cleaned or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, plating, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of those metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or with the needle, or other process; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, and all other marble more advanced in manufacture, than in slabs or blocks in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles, and wares of paper; mache; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; molasses; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; nuts, not otherwise provided for; ochres and ochre earths, used in the composition of painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil; oil-cloth of every description, of whatever material composed; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil, in casks, other than salad oil; olive salad oil, and all other olive oil, not otherwise provided for; olives; paper—antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; parasols and sunshades; parchment; paper; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; plums; potatoes; red chalk pencils; saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; salmon, preserved; sealing wax; sewing silks in the gum or purified; shoe composed wholly of India rubber; side-arms of every description; silk twist, and twist composed of silk and mohair; silver-plated metals in sheets or other form; soap—Castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; sugar of all kinds; syrup of sugar; tobacco, unmanufactured; twine, and pack thread, of whatever material composed; umbrellas; vellum; vinegar; wafers; water colors; wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; and fire-wood; wool, unmanufactured.

**SCHEDULE D.**—(*Twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*)

Borax or tinctal; Burgundy pitch; buttons and button moulds, of all kinds; balises, bockins, flannels, and floor-cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; cables and cordage, tarred or untarred; calomel, and all other mercurial preparations; camphor, crude; cotton laces, cotton insertions, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and bands; doss silks, feather beds, feathers for beds, and down of all kinds; grass cloth; hair cloths, hair seating, and all other manufactures of hair, not otherwise provided for; jute, sisal, grass, silk, and other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; manufactures composed wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of goat's hair or mohair, or of which goat's hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; matting, China, and other floor matting and mats made of flax, jute, or

grass; roofing slates and slates other than roofing slates; woollen and worsted yarn.

**SCHEDULE E.**—(*Twenty per centum ad valorem.*)  
Acids, asetic, acetoous, benzoic, boracic, chromic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, pyrogigneous and tartaric, and all other acids, of every description, used for chemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes; alum; amber; ambergris; angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair; mohair unmanufactured; anniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow-root; articles, not in a crude state, used in dying or tanning, not otherwise provided for; assafetida; bacon, bananas; barley; beef; beeswax; berries, vegetables, flowers and bark, not otherwise provided for; bisnuth; bitter apples; blankets of all kinds; blank books, bound or unbound; blue Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber to be used in building wharves; bouchou leaves; breecia; bronze liquor; bronze powder; butter; cadmium; calamine; sandanthis; caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, made on flames, composed wholly of cotton, worn by men, women, and children; cassia buds; castor oil; castor; cedar wood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, and game sealed or enclosed in cans, or otherwise; prunes; raisins; sanghola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

**SCHEDULE F.**—(*Five per centum ad valorem.*)

Acids, asetic, acetoous, benzoic, boracic, chromic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, pyrogigneous and tartaric, and all other acids, of every description, used for chemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes; alum; amber; ambergris; angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair; mohair unmanufactured; anniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow-root; articles, not in a crude state, used in dying or tanning, not otherwise provided for; assafetida; bacon, bananas; barley; beef; beeswax; berries, vegetables, flowers and bark, not otherwise provided for; bisnuth; bitter apples; blankets of all kinds; blank books, bound or unbound; blue Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber to be used in building wharves; bouchou leaves; breecia; bronze liquor; bronze powder; butter; cadmium; calamine; sandanthis; caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, made on flames, composed wholly of cotton, worn by men, women, and children; cassia buds; castor oil; castor; cedar wood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, and game sealed or enclosed in cans, or otherwise; prunes; raisins; sanghola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

**SCHEDULE G.**—(*Ten per centum ad valorem.*)

Ammonia; annatto, rancor or Orleans; barilla; bleaching powders or chloride of lime; books printed, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; building stones; burst stones, wrought or unwrought; cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set; chromo-plate, box or ship's, and parts thereof; cochineal; cocoa; cocoa shells; compositions of glass or paste, not set; cupbear; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when set or not; engravings or plates; glass; grapes; gum benzin of Benjamin; hair, human, cleaned or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fire crackers; flats, braid, plats, spartiere, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; glass, colored, stained, or painted; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; glass tumblers, plain, moulded, or pressed, not cut or painted; paintings on glass; porcelain glass; grapes; gum benzin of Benjamin; hair, human, cleaned or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fire crackers; flats, braid, plats, spartiere, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; glass, colored, stained, or painted; 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